

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1881.

SENATOR SESSIONS

THE MAN CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

What the Tribune Said Two Years Ago of the Man It Now Upholds.

GRIBE-TAKER, JOBBER, LOBBYIST.

Sessions in the Lobby.

Proper the New York Technics, May 21, 1979.

From the New Fook Technon, May 21, 1879.

It augurs lil for the repute of the closing days of the Logislature at Albany to find Mr. Loren B. Sessions playing so prominent a part upon the floor of the Sonate as he has done in the last few days. Every man who is at all amiliar with the political history of the State knows what the record of Mr. Sessions is, in the lobby and out of it, and knows also that it was a great mistake over to have sent him to the Sonate—a mistake over to have sent him to the Sonate—a mistake which his constituents are not likely, let us hope, to repeat. The honest Republicans of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus ceserve to be represented by a different sort of character. The Republicans of the Sonate should take care now, however to have it understood that in his elevated railroad and other schemes Mr. Sessions represents himself, and is not a representative Republican, Mr. Sessions has been decorating the Tribune with his abuse; probably the Tribune can survive it. But the good name of the Republican majority may not be able to survive Mr. Sessions's oftensive prominence in questionable projects in these last days of the session, when the jobbers roap their harvest, One man could give a bad name to a whole Legislature, and there is not solely on individual account.

The Case of Sessions.

From the N. V. Tribine, June 30, 1879. From the N. F. Trobust, June 30, 1870.

We have received inquiries from a number of worthy Benublicans in the Chautauqua Senatorial district respecting the Tribune's recent criticisms upon Mr. L. R. Sessions, and respecting, also, a brief and good-inatured paragraph which subsequently appeared in the Tribune, and has been incorrectly construed by some of the Republicans in his district as a withdrawal of those criticisms. Their perpexity, growing out of these statements of the local press, has not been decreased by the appearance of the following letter from Mr. Sessions:

vithout pausing to make any comment upon a extraordinary card, it may be stated, effy, that the Tribuse found it necessary for a public good to handle Mr. Sessions without was during the closing days of the Legisure; that, in his first anger at the public castoon he had received he made a foolish each, abusing the Tribuse, which did not are the Tribuse into silence about Mr. Sessies; that then, becoming alarmed, he hasted to this city and to this office to beg for arter.

sions; that then, becoming alarmed, he hastened to this city and to this office to beg for quarter.

The Tribune, feeling that a critical campaign was at hand, that the loss of a single district might be a national misfortune, and that all dissensions that could possibly be avoided should be, was willing to drop Mr. Sessions, not for his sake, but for that of the party. Mr. Sessions wrote a letter acknowledging his error, and the Tribune, not wishing to sow the seeds of discord in any Republican district, added a few good-humored words, letting Mr. Sessions district as the seeds of discord in any Republican district, added a few good-humored words, letting Mr. Sessions of the seeds of

case enough had been made to secure rapid usit without giving up to a greedy corporation the great street on which the business a continent is transacted, and the narrow and wide street at its side which is searcely less portant to the free movement of traffic in the ter part of the city, where there was absorbly no public need for it, and no end save vate good could be served by doing it. The boare leartily supported the bill, doing so in a laterest of the whole business community doft in national and local Governments, ose traperty was likewise threatened. Su what a chance was here for the "striker," a man who makes money, inside the Legislater and cutside, by pressing bills for whose coression he suspects that men and corporates may be willing to pay, or by opposing is for whose puression he suspects that men and corporates may be willing to pay, or by opposing is for two pays and the suspects that men and corporates may be willing to pay, or by opposing is for two pays and the suspects that men and corporates may be willing to pay, or by opposing is for whose passage they may be willing to will be impossible for one man to defeat it, the indicates of the session. A legislations of deliars' worth of property we find a certain sense, at stake. Might not see great corporations and property owners me down with a handsome bribe to the man on having it in his power to defeat the for put it in real jeopardy, should consent to tout of the way for a consideration? Every e who is at all familiar with the workings of estort blackmail; they delay bills already roduced with the same and. And whether y are pressing a bill or opposing one, they ways have an ostensible purpose which is this moral, and usually leads sternly in the ection of reform. Well, there is every real to be lived rearching the purpose which is an in the beaution of the way man as a second of the way man as a second of the property of the body of the second of the beaution of the beaution

he could "tell astealas quick as any man gr" and this time he seems to have exerting usual suggesty.

I the private advices which the Tribune tivel respecting the progress of this bill outs the Senate concurred in representing Sessions as the leader of a small band of hiers—large enough, however, to be dander-large enough, however, to have a plause of a such cases, y succeeded one day in earrying out plans by having the bill recommitted—basity of protecting the Battery Park, seria always have a plausible pretext, the serial ways have a plausible pretext, reupon it seemed wise for the Tribute warm Mr. Sessions that, in flying the face of the business community of city with his odorous record of many years is lobby, he was making himself unnecessate offensive. The effect was most excellent. Sessions saw that the prospect of money vanished. Like a wise coop, he came down, mak he did a little snariing at first. He may be the bill all the time, and he voted for a its final passage. But this was not the great and the total form the directness and vigor of its ments upon Mr. Sessions frightened the serial in the hard analysis of pribery and corning which too often disgraces the closing of assession.

ch to cheek that carnival of bribery and corsion which too often disgraces the closing sof a session.

Its is only a single instance of Mr. Session with the Hobbins' Beef Island or of the last session will remember others is connection with the Hobbins' Beef Island for example, and his attempt to scare the arance companies with a bill which might be said bill for the encouragement of arson, will be said, of course, that his connection is liese measures proves nothing; that west then make mistakes. There is much limb this. Even legislative bribery can selected the proved and the refined processes of the ser make it almost impossible to obtain the provide and the refined processes of the ser make it almost impossible to obtain the selected and the refined processes of the ser make it almost impossible to obtain the selected and the refined processes of the ser make it almost impossible to obtain the providence against him. But it do stand and fall in such materials by their general reputations. The over a se well known in a legislative by as they are in a penitantiary. Mr. Session's character is prefix well understood by as they are in a penitantiary. Mr. Session's character of that Senate which burst out to a designed laugh when he said the other at the season of the sea

up as an honest man? Indeed a little irritating to find Mr.

ived clean lives.

Mr. Sessions has been known many years to the people of the State. He is notorious in Washington and in Albany, and we have heard many emphatic opinions expressed about him. We have never heard an honest Republican speak of him with confidence.

Plain Talk About Sessions. From the Watertoon Times (Rep.) - Published in N. F. Tellum July 28, 1879.

From the Wateronen Theory (Rep.)—Published in N. P. Telluns July 22, 1873.

A Lyons paper administers to the Tribune a sharp rebuke for advising the Republicans of the Thirty-second District to nominate some one to the Senate besides Lo. Sessions, who is notoriously one of the most shameless lobbyists that have ever sought to influence legislators either at Albany er Washington.

We think the Tribune is right, and that every Republican paper in the State ought to endorse the position it has taken. Lo. Sessions is no better than A.D. Barber, George O. Jones, or Abraham Van Vechten; in fact, we think he is more unserupulous than either of these men, and surely our Lyons friend cannot desire to see a Senate made up of that kind of material. It may be thought that it is none of our business who is sent to the Senate from any of the different districts. It appears to us it is, for the reason that the Senator sets and votes not merely for his own district, but for the entire State, If the Republican press of the State were to insist that under no circumstances should Sessions be rediscided. It is possible that its voice would be heeded. Probably in no other way can that result be attained.

The election of men like like Sessions to the Senate is a very great damage to the Republican organization. It gives it a bad character. Tweed was a big load for the Democracy to carry, and the Republicans cannot afford to place many Sessionses in nomination if they care to succeed.

What his Neighbors Think.

Does de Jamesten Journal (Rep.)

It is the wonder of the cutsiders how it happens that a man of such odorous notoriety as Lo. Sessions should be elected to represent a rural district containing a population of so much honesty and intelligence as the Thirty-second Senatorial District. To start with, using the language of an Elmira paper, "Lo. is smarter than chain lightning." Up to quite recently he has never developed any special ambition further than a desire to run the local politics of the district, such as engineering the caucues and Conventions. He made that a specialty for many years, until what he did not know about the true inwardness of political intrigues would not be worth learning by the most advoit politician of the age.

He has the reputation of having made a fortune out of buying and selling legislation at Albany and Washington. His methods of packing caucueses and managing conventions have been reduced to a science, and it is not remarkable that with his persistence he has got complete possession and control of the political machinery of the district. He is a sort of a political autocrat so far as Chautaqua County is concerned. No man expects to accomplish anything in the political line short of first making in the political line short of first making in the political line short of first making in the possible of the succerat, and no one destring official position dares to antagonize the machine. This is the secret of the strength of Mr. Sessions.

What we insist upon is that we have no moral right to send a man to Albany who is liable to maraud upon the interests of anybody's constituents, and it is not to our credit to send there a sort of tieket-of-leave man, who is suspected of all men. Mr. Sessions' fair promises do not avail against such a condition of things. We expect that he will boint with pride to the manner in which he has been vindicated by his constituents, and hold his head up "like a steer in the corr." and prove—an expensive luxury to all manner of cor

From the New York Tribune, July 12, 1870.

Much of the political strength of such

betrayed the interests of Chautauaua and Cattaraugus under suspicious circumstances. In the Elimengths Pithons.

Sin: The justice of your criticism of Senator Sessions's record in the Tribuse of the 26th ult. Is obvious to all who have watched his legislative career. Your article called attention to his crockedness in legislation pertaining to your city, but you failed to mention that, at the behest of the New York Central and Troy and Boaton railroads, he was directly unfaithful to his constituents in legislation of vital importance to their business interests.

In the year 1877 the Beston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company's Railroad at Mochanicsville-on-the-Huiston with the Massachusetts State Railroad. The object in building this short line was to get a through line to the New England States via the Atlantic and Great Western, Erle, Albuny and Susquehanna, Delaware and Huison, Beston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western, and the Massachusetts State Railroad.

Boston.
The Boston. Hoesac Tunnel and Western Railroad Company in laying their track occupied the roadbed of the Albany and Verment Railroad Company (long since defunct), which runs near to and parallel with the Troy and runs near to and parallel with the Troy and runs near the first on Railroad, a short line connecting the runs near to and parallel with the Troy and Boston Railroad, a short line connecting the New York Central with the Massachusetts State Road, which, by the way, is a railroad running through the Hoosac Tunnel, and free to all railroad companies that pay the State toll for its ase. The New York Central controls both the Troy and Boston and the Boston and Albany, which gives it a monopoly of the carrying trade between this State, as well as points further West, and the New England States; it very naturally opcosed, with the Troy and Boston, the building of this link, which would give the Erica through route to Boston and the East without the delay and expense of a transfer in New York.

About sixteen years since the Troy and Boston bought the Albany and Vermont Railroad, took up the track, and abandoned the road. When the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western commenced laying their track on the old road bed of the Albany and Vermont, the Troy and Boston got out an injunction restraining the new company from using the road bed theythad long since abandoned. The Supreme Court decided that the Troy and Boston, by non-user, had lost all the right they once acquired by purchase, and dissolved the injunction. Beaten in the courts, they turned their attention to the Logislature.

During the session of 1878 Senator Wagner, of paince car fame, and closely connected with the Vanderbilt railroads, introduced a bill, the

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During the session of 1878 Senator Wagner,
of palace car fame, and closely connected with
the Vanderbilt railroads, introduced a bill, the
purport of which was to put the Troy and Boston in possession of the road, bed they had ferfeited. Had they successed in their designs,
they could have stopped the "cerk on the new
route, and as the loston, if "sac Tunnel and
Western Company did not have funds to grade
a new road bed, the through route project
would have been abandoned for a number of
years at least. Senator Pierce of Buffalo
and Senator Pomeroy were zealous in opposition to the bill. They were assured by Mr.
Sessions that he, too, was against the bill,
because if was for the interest of his constituents to have another route to Boston.
To the surprise of overy one, when the billicame
up for final passage Mr. Sessions voted for the
bill. I find on page 541, Senate journal of 1878,
that it received just the constitutional number
of votes necessary to pass if, and but for his vote
the hill would have been lost. It then went to
the Assembly, where it was killed.

But what befrer can be expected of a man who
was notorious as a lobbyist at Abany when his
brother was in the Logislature and at Washington when that brother was in Congress? To
be represented in the linghest and most honorable legislative body in this State by such a
man is a burning disgrace to the intelligence
and integrity of the people of Cattaraugus and
Chautsunus Counties. An One Republican.

Salaminga, N. Y., July 2, 1879.

Gen, Grant and Mr. Coakling is this City.

Gen, Grant and Mr. Conkiting in this City. Gen. Grant arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel His object in returning to the rity at this time, it is on a deratord, is to receive the purso of \$250.050 subscribed by wealthy citizens for his benefit. It Washington Childs. A. M. Is expected to wait on him in a day or two, and arrange for the prescription. Among the caffers on den Grant were excited. Warming and the left Dr. Newman, the was saided whether he would take part in the benefit as alreage of a disease. He said that he was ready togothe Albaby to assist Mr. Cook his, but he could not see that would do him any good by gone for some prediction arrived at Long Branch; security merching, where they will pass the summer in the excites minerally when they will pass the summer in the excites morning, where they will pass the summer in the excites minerally secured that the could be a first that the summer that and family will arrive by special train at Elberton setting this morning. nell and fainly will arrive by special train at Elberon Assisted this mornion. Ea Senators Combine and Platt, and Orsan E. Jones, the friend of Assimhlyman Bredley, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Bod in the evening. They called ou ben, trans

The Little Western's Return Trip. LONDON, June 17.—The dory Little Western, high raped hence on the 14th just for America, passed Deal to day

Bill Tweed and the Liberty Pole.

In to-morrow's Sunday Mercury Harry Hill

tells about the early rush to California, the dodges to get on the Methodist ship, the old Fifth Ward, Bill Tweed and the liberty pole, the kissing Bishop Onderdonk, and New Tork rachts which have made a noise in the worldthree very interesting chapters. - A.c.

Loren B. Sessions at this late day claiming the consideration that is awarded to men who have ANOTHER BRIBE DISCLOSED.

SURPRISING TESTIMONY GIVEN STATE SENATOR STRAHAN.

for the Southern District of New York if he would Yote Against Conkling and Plats --Fohn I. Davesport's Telegram---How the Facts Came Out---A Searching Cross-Ex-amination that Did Not Shake the Story.

ALBANY, June 17 .- There was a slim attendance at the session of the Bribery Investigation Committee this morning. Senator Sessions took his seat within the bar and chatted freely with his counsel. Assemblyman Bradley sat among the spectators. Mr. Bangs shouted out the names of several witnesses without getting a response. He seemed particularly anxious about one Garfield, and called his name at regular intervals. On the a dezen times without result. After half an hours' delay this morning Mr. Bradley was recalled. He said that he had deposited the stakes held by him in the Jones bet in the First National Bank of Albany. The certificates of deposit were shown. Mr. Peckham then went for him on a cross-examination. After drawing from him the particulars of a lawsuit years

ago, he drove ahead in this manner; Q -Did you ever play cards for money! A -Not late-ly. I have played very few games since I was married,

If a trave played very few games since I was married, in 1877.

Q — Did you play for money when you were in the West! A.—Yes, some.

Q.—Didn't you frequently do so while on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad! A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you play for money while you were in Texas and Louisiana! A.—Yes, I played in Texas. I don't think

and Louisiana? A.—Yes, I played in Texas. I doe think I did in Louisiana.

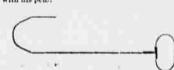
Q.—Did you play for money in Newburgh? A.—No, sir.

Mr. Banga—Did you play cards for money in A. D. Barber's room? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you ever play for money there white you had bills pending before the Legislature? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You played the gentlemantly games. I presume, such as old ladder nich and lower? A.—Yes sir.

Stenographer Andrews-I make one like this drawing



Mr. Bradley was dismissed, and Mr. Bangs again raised his voice and called for "Garfield." There was no response. Mr. Bangs then asked for the ruling of the committee as to whether they would receive evidence of influences brought to bear on anybody not a member of the Legislature. The committee retired for fifteen minutes. On their return Chairman Scott said that they had decided to extend the inquiry to anything bearing on the question of bribery and the Senatorial election. After another long interval, in which there were re-peated shouts for "Garfield," Thomas W. Cantrell, receiving teller of the City Na-tional Bank, was placed on the stand. He testified that Erastus Corning was the President and Cuarles J. Garfield the paying teller. Adam Blake, proprietor of the Kenmore Hotel, was a customer of the bank. About two weeks was a customer of the bank. About two weeks ago Blake deposited with the bank a check for \$10,000 drawn on a New York bank by A. J. or H. J. Oxner of that city. It was drawn payable to A. D. Barber, and bore Barber's endorsement. Witness acknowledged that he had not looked for the deposit ticket, although he had been requested to do so. He did not like to do so without the permission of the cashier of the bank. Mr. Blake deposted the check, and got credit for the money.

Mr. Cantrell said that he considered himself an expert in tracing and identifying bank notes. He distinguished such notes by the plates and serial numbers.

A PACKAGE OF BANK NOTES.

A PACKAGE OF BANK NOTES.

The package of bank notes deposited with Speaker Sharpe by Assemblyman Bradley was shown to Mr. Cantrell. Mr. Bangs selected the three \$500 notes, and asked the witness to illustrate what he meant.

"These three notes," said Mr. Cantrell, "are all the same series Z. They can be identified by the numbers over the word 'States' in the upper right-hand corner. The numbers in the lower left-hand corner are the place numbers. These bills are series Z. Nos. 11.533.54.677, and 5.765. The letter 'D' on the corner means 500. National bank notes have three numbers and National bank holes have three numbers, and the series number, the plate number, and the charter number. The series number appears over the vignette in the right-hand corner. The platenumber appears under the vignette in the left-hand corner, and the bank number is printed across the face of the bill. These three are Government notes. No bank humber is printed across the face of the bill. These three are Government notes. No person transmitting a package of bills could identify them ten or twelve days afterward unless he made a memorandum of the numbers or unless the bills were biotted and torn. [This conflicted with the testimony of Mr. Graves, examined yesterday.—Rirr.] The fact that the notes were new and crisp would not enable a man to identify them."

Mr. Cantrell thought that the \$10,000 check was endorsed by both A. D. Barber and Adam Blake, He also received a \$2,500 check with the same endorsements and drawn by Oxner. Cashier Garfield made a requisition on him for currency for Mr. Blake after the deposit of the check. He hadn't enough to cash it, and he sen thim what he had. It did not include any \$500 bills.

Charles J. Peabody, cashier for Spencer, Trask

sent him what he had. It did not include any \$500 bills.

Charles J. Peabody, cashier for Spencer, Trask & Co., recollocted that he remembered of gotting a check for \$1,500 cashed at the Merchanis Bank on June 8. [This is the day on which Bradiev allogues he was bribed, the day on which the testimony shows that Senator Woodin draw \$2,000 and \$1,500 in separate installments.] He received three \$500 packages. They were all small bills. Senator Woodin sent for the money by a stranger. The memorandum asked for \$1,500. He remembered that the \$2,000 was paid by the cashier in the morning, but he did not see the bills.

by the eastier in the morning but he did not see the bills.

No further witnesses were immediately forth-coming. Mr. Shanley wanted the committee to adjourn until Monday. Mr. Bangs demurred, and Mr. Smith said he thought no lawyer ought to work on Saturday.

"Oh," said Mr. Peckham, "Smith wants to go up to his farm in Schoharie County and get his boots on and go around among the plac."

Well, "Mr. Smith replied, "I hope that no exception will be taken to the society I select; I think it is quite as good as any I find here."

Anderson Blake, the landlord of the Kenmore Hotel, was then sworn. He said that Senator Sessions and E. R. Phelps were guests at his hotel. It be but heard that Mr. Phelps was a hobbyist. He knew A. D. Barber by sight. He recollected that Mr. Phelps had given bim a \$1.000 and a \$2.500 draft drawn by H. J. Oxner to A. D. Barber's order. It was endorsed by Barber and Phelps. Mr. Phelps asked the witness to get it cashed. He endorsed it and sent to Erastus Corning's bank by Frederick Van Vonnger, his clerk. It was deposited there, and Mr. Blake drew checks for the money as often as Mr. Phelps wanted it. He had frequently dene this for Mr. Phelps.

Mr. Bangs again shouted the name of "Garfield," Atall, thin gentleman very gray stepped within the bar with a well-worn beaver, and raised his hand high in the air. He was sworn. "Are you from Washington, sir?" asked Mr. Smith. "No. sir." he dignifiedly repulse.

Smith.
"No. sir." he dignifiedly replied.
He said that he was the paying teller of the Albany National Bank. Albany National Bank,
Mr. Banga-Do you remember whether you cashed a
tucosycheck for Mr. Blake on the 20th of May? A.stocker check for Mr. Blake on the 20th of May f. A.—No. ar.

Q.—Bave you any means of knowing whether you can be achied such a check f. A.—I have no book or memorate that would show it except figures that I put down.

Mr. Smith.—Bave you any means of knowing whether you are the same therefore that I put down.

Mr. Smith.—Bave you any means of knowing whether you are the same therefore a series of the continue have been entitled to leadly for the last three days? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Do you know anything about any more or any less about it than you do? A.—I don't know anything about anything whether anything who it is not be a subject anythey else's business. I only know what I know about myeel.

Lohn A. Goodale, cashier, of the Utica No.—

about myself.

John A. Goodsle, cashier of the Utica National Bank, produced A. D. Barber's account with that bank from the first of January. It showed that H. I. Oxner's 10,000 check has been deposited in the bank on May 28. On the been deposited in the bank on May 28. On the same date where was a discount to Barber of 220,000. Barber's aggregate account from Jan. I was over \$90,000. In this time the bank discounted for Mr. Barber \$54,000. Mr. Goodais had no vouchers. He received the subrooma on the night of the 13th, and the vouchers were returned on the 14th before he could get at them. He acknowledged that Mr. Barber had sent him the despatch published in The Sun this morning. Mr. Goodale understood that Mr. Oxner was the Superintendent of the Avenue C road in New York. Mr. Barber was President of the company. He received frequent checks from Oxner, and Mr. Barber would draw against thom. He never now Mr. Barber until to-day. He sup-

poses that he is a lobbyist. His credit in the bank is perfectly good, and his checks are as good as currency.

SENATOR STRAHAN'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

SENATOR ROBERTH, Straham was the first witness called in the afternoon, He said that he was properly classified as a Stalwart, although he had voted against Mr. Platt last winter in the Republican caucus. Mr. Bangs rend to him an extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York World of May 20. The caption was "Senator Straham taking the roof off the Administration wing." It was as follows:

Mr. Knox was nominated for the Marshaishin of the Southern District because of a Nelegram received from Senator Straham inst before the list was ready for the Senate declaring for Conkling and declining the place.

Mr. Bangs then asked: "How much truth is

Senate declaring for Conking and declining the place.

Mr. Bangs then asked: "How much truth is
there in that article?"
Mr. Strahan's reply was: "On the 18th of May
I returned to Albany from a wedding at Fultonville. I found in my room a telegram asking
me to meet a gentleman in the Union League
Club rooms at midnight."
"Have you the telegram 2"

willes. I found in my room a telegram as a me to meet a gontleman in the Union League Club rooms at midnight."

"Haw you the telegram?"

"Yes." was the answer.

The despatch was as follows:

Fo John H. Srahon [confidential]:

It is very important to you personally that you meet me at club to-night at 11 oclock. I leave here at once. Say nothing to any one of this despatch, but meet me without tail. (Signed) you, Stawart Senator.

Mr. Bangs-Go on with you, Stawart Senator.

Senator Straham I took the first train down, and arrived at the Union Leanne Club at 11%. Soon afterward Mr. Bango-Go on with you, Stawart Senator.

Senator Straham I took the first train down, and arrived at the Union Leanne Club at 11%. Soon afterward Mr. Davenport came into the room, carpetbag and shick in the starter. He took me what the fees of the office were, and added that he was with Garfield in this ficht. He asked me if I would accept the office. I receive that I supposed that the diffee weald not be offered to me after the adjoinment of the Lexislature. He rephed that he didn't know. I asked if the offer was made me without any reference tury future action on the resignations of Senators Conking and Platt. I said:

"If I accept the office, is it expected that I will act against Senator Conking to the property of the control of the control

Q.—Was the subject of your voting for United States

me such a question?

Mr. Bangs replied that Messrs. Smith and Peckham were acting as official counsel for Mr. Sessions, and that their duties did not pertain to testimony that had no bearing on the charges against Senator Sessions. A legal tustilade followed, but as the committee showed no disposition to interfere, Mr. Smith went on with his cross-examination as follows:

GETTING INTO DETAILS. When did you receive the telegram from Commis-or Davenbort? A.—On May 28.

When did you first disclose the fact that you had vived such a beiggram? A.—Suvr until the service is subfacial.

To whom did you first show it? A.—To Charles sie, a personal friend, after the service of the

Q-Do you know how you came to be subpossed? A.—I to not know, sir. It was through no procurement of Q - 70 whom else did you show that telegram! A - To

all Mr. County and the fact that you the subpoints say and you explain its production espatch, how can you explain its production lay? A — have not said that I do! not communate that I had a despatch. I said that I did manifel its confirmation of a ting the name of its I am eiter that I had a despatch. I said that I did manifel is confirmed and the Markelathip was made in me appeared in the fact that correspondence of the local I suppose that it is not a substantial and in this way the last became a nown to instant and in this way the last became known to instantial and in this way the last became known to instantial the you say this publication, was it the set of discussion terween you ind any one cless? A set of discussion terween you ind any one cless? A set of discussion terween sout ind any one cless? A set of the way the fact of the time and asked my a Mr. Body well of The Suy carre to me and asked my a Mr. Body well of The Suy carre to me and asked my a Washington despatchwastrue. I told him. bout it.

overy vehomently.—No, ar. I assure you again nothing to do with it light indignant at the the subposita. you suggest to Mr. Bargs the impropriety of and you suggest the conversation with a personal rig out a confidential conversation with a personal rig out a confidential conversation of the content of the matter of an attack of the content without previous consultation.

- list you make any other effort to avoid disclosing articulars of a private interview with an intimate ands-Leddect. An interview between a Senator

of the State of New York and a Federal Supervisor, where in office was tendered that might indicance the action of the Senator in an important curvase, should not be ermed a private interview with a personal friend. Mr. Smith-Well, let us see; was it a rivide interview, sciator? A.—I regarded it as private. Mr. Bauge-That's enough. I withdraw the objection.

Schlator! A.—I texarded it as private.

Mr. Bauge—That's enough. I withdraw the objection.

TESTIFYING UNDER PROTEST.

Mr. Smith on a loud voice)—Now, str., the question is whether you have done anything cise to avoid relating this private interview between yourself and your personal ricend! A.—I was sub-pursed last might. I sought Mr. Blake became I supposed that I was indebted to bim for the service. After his denial I told him that I proposed to go and see Arthur and Conking, and have them stop it. He said: You need to go in the service after his denial I told him that I proposed to go and see arthur and Conking, and have them stop it. He said: You need to go in the stop in the said of the win me. I he told no that three or four day ago in the stand. I went to see, a sub-permed, and he had heard that I was to be suppermed, and he had heard that I was to be suppermed, and he had heard that I was to be suppermed, and in the stand. I went to see, a that I should have been sub-timed. I went to then, that should have been sub-timed. I went to the a that should have been sub-timed. I have been to be a consecution of the United Scales as seen more and on the whole I thought I best to do all once what the Vice-President of the United Scales as seen more and on the should be sub-shale told you. A.—I did not use their official time should not be seen to the seed on which the vice asked me whether I had made any further efforts to avoid disclosing a confidential conversation, and I have told you.

Q.—Have you been particularly setive in the interests cal.
Have you been particularly scave in the interests
thing and Platt? A.-No, sir
that you could for them?
I that you could for them?
I to this time? have done nothing boyond youing min't you defend them in the Senate! A .- Yes. they were attacked. Have you not codesavored to persuade members of cisiature to vote for them? A (emphatically)-I did. in your interview with Mr. Davenport, did you not your disapproval of the action of Sens was gaid Platt in resigning? A.—I neither approved of the action of Sens was gaid Platt in resigning? A.—I neither approved of the act. What I staint was that I differ reasons in their letter of resignation, and longht them independent.

d you reluke Mr. Davemort for approaching you wit A.—I did not. -Did you rebuse Mr. Davemport for approaching you was? A.—Jid not.

-Bid you make up your mind that there was any—
comproher in this offer? A.—I made up my mind
under the circumstances it would be improper for
a accept anoth an offer.

- Skinner—Prior to Mr. Davemport's visit had you
knowledge of a conference on the Senatorial quesby either party? A.—No, sir.
I stangs—Did you regard your conference with SuperDavemport any more private than your conference
Mr. Blakle? A.—I never speake of the offer to any
n any way until the public press commented on it
is now adapter and in toget an inishing of the matter
sight me, I tell at theirty to speak of it. I must reheat,
were, that I never showed the despatch until last
there and never mentioned the name of the person on think Mr. Davenport's offer a proper one! as it was an act calculated to influence my ac-ionator of the State of New York I do not think reflor. th.—Now, Senator, I will thank you to point out

had appeared in the newspapers without either my knowledge or sanction.

Here Senator Strahan left the stand. The spectators listened to his testimony with breathless interest. Ex-Speaker Smith was very agressive in his demission during the cross-examination. The benator answered his questions in a firm tone, and evidently felt indignant at the attempt to asperse his personal honor. He frequently emphasized his replies by using his cano as a baton. JAMES TILLINGUAST CALLED.

William A. Graves of the firm of Spencer.
Trask & Co. was recalled. He testified that
some time ago James Tillinghast, Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad, came to
his office and asked his Jirm to cash a draft for
\$20,000, drawn to his order by Kiesam, Whitely
& Co. of New York.
At this point the lawyers got into a quarrel,
and the hair began to fly. Mr. Smith rebuked

Mr. Banks for what he termed his impudence to a witness, and Mr. Bangs warned the exSpaaker not to be too sauvy. At one time it looked as though a personal collision was imminent, but within five minutes the clouds broke away, the sun began to shine, and they were calling each other "Brother Smith" and "Brother Bangs" the same as usual.

Mr. Graves then testified that Mr. Tillinghast wanted twenty \$1,000 bills for the draft, as his firm did not have bills of so high a denomination. Mr. Tillinghast asked where he could get them. Just then Mr. Graves saw State Treasurer Wendell passing the door. As he was President of the Merchants' Bank, he called him in and introduced him to Mr. Tillinghast. Mr. Wendell said that he would get the money for Mr. Tillinghast. He took the check, and Irvin D. Wendell, cashler of the bank, returned with the proceeds. They were not all \$1,000 bills. He got some large and some small bills.

Q-Hsve you conversed with Mr. Tillinghast about the transaction! A-Ves. sir.

Q-Were there any \$500 bills in the package! A-I can'tay, I disn't handle it.

can't say. I didn't handle it.

On Mr. Smith's cross-examination Mr. Graves said that Mr. Tillinghast said he was going to Buffalo and he wanted to take the money with him. He understood at that time there was a scarcity of currency in Buffalo.

Mr. Bangs-Wash's that draft as good in Buffalo as bere? A.—I suppose it was. Chairman Scott-Do you think a scarcity of currency could be satisfied with \$1,000 bills?

could be satisfied with \$1,000 bills?

The witness made no roply.

Mr. Smith—Supposing a man is going to Buffalo and he knew there was a scarcity of currency there and he wanted to make a scarcity of currency there and he wanted to make a scarcity of currency there and he wanted to make a discount on draits on the above there. If there was a discount on draits on the start of the start of the much better for him to have the currency of and it is be much better for him to have the currency of and it is much better for him to have the currency of an end of any.

The witness was dismissed. Mr. Bangs turned in Mr. Tillinghast's subposna with proof of its service. Mr. Tillinghast had been attending the seasions of the committee for three days, and finally went about his business last night. There was no testimony as to the exact time he presented the draft for \$20,000. Mr. Graves thought it was before the Senatorial contest began.

Frederick A. Van Vranken, cashier of the

Frederick A. Van Vranken, cashier of the Frederick A. Van Vranken, cashier of the Kenmore Hotel, confirmed Adam Blako's festimony in regard to Barber's checks for \$10,000 and \$2,500, presented on May 26, These are the checks that turned up in Utica.

and \$2.500, presented on May 26. These are the checks that turned up in Utica.

FOR THE DEFENSE.

As the prosecution had no more witnesses present, the defence called Gen. Thomas W. Conway. Mr. Bradley had testified that he did not know Conway, and had denied any conversation with him about the Senatorial canvass. Conway asserted that he had taked with him three times, and had heard him express an intention of dropping Conkling and voting for Depew. Conway gave a history of his life. He said that he had been chaplain of the Ninth New York Volunteers, Commissioner of Freedmen, Superintendent of Public Instruction in Louisiana, a New Jersey preacher, an assistant. Baptist preacher, a book canvasser for Harper Brothers, and superintendent of the negro exodus. He said that he was now the superintendent of the temperance brotherhood of Brooklyn, and added that he was on the stand Messra, Peckham and Banzs gaffed each other on points of law in courts of justice. They fought over an objection like gequine Irish reds in the cockpit, and for once Mr. Peckham got the bost of it. Mr. Banzs's objection was overruied.

William F. Wheeler of Clean testified that Assemblyman Bradley told him on the 4th of June that Senators were paid \$1,000 for rofusing to sign a call for a caucus here. Mr. Bradiey told him on the 4th of June that Senators were paid \$1,000 for rofusing to sign a call for a caucus here. Mr. Bradiey told him on the 4th of June that Senators were paid \$1,000 for rofusing to sign a call for a caucus here. Mr. Bradiey told him on the 4th of June that Senators were paid \$1,000 for rofusing to sign a call for a caucus here. Mr. Bradiey told him on the 4th of June that Senators were paid \$1,000 for rofusing to sign a call for a caucus here. Mr. Bradiey as the Postmaster of Knapp's Creek. Mr. Peckham—are you keld that the Postmaster was here, but the correction made it unnecessary to place him on the stand. Senator Sessions said that he could not draw his mileage and witness fees unless he appeared as a witness. To ea

stand and examined as follows:

Mr. Peckham—Are you the Postmaster at Knapp's Creek! A.—Yes, sir, Q.—How long have you held that office? A.—Two years and a hair.

Mr. Peckham—That's all.

The witness retired. It was then discovered that N. V. N. Franchot was left in a similar situation by a correction of Mr. Bradley's evidence. To give him a chance to earn his fees and expensess Mr. Skinner, the pure Half Breed committeeman, said he wanted to ask him a question. He was duly sworn and examined thus:

Mr. Sainner—How many miles is it from here to Ojean!

ned thus:

Mr. Sanner—How many miles is it from here to Olean?

L—Final depends on how you pro.

Committeeman Shanley—How long does it take to go here?

A—That depends on when you start and when you start and when Mr. Sanner—Are you a married man?

A—I am, sir. Mr. Franchot and the Postmaster at Knapp's Creek then drew their money, and the com-mittee adjourned until Tuesday morning.

From the Graphic.

If the Bradley-Sessions bribery investigation

present Schatorial contest in the interest of Mr. Depew?

Did two Schaters, whose names can be easily acceptained, each receive \$15,000 of this money at the first Was it arranged that in this business the lobbyists and

itsiders were to be ignored, and that the money was to dishursed by the two Senators in question, and by ther Senators or Representatives in whom confidence as go betweens was to be placed?

Was one reason for this arrangement that while the spectacle of a lobbyist buttonholing a member and hav-

ng confidential convergations with him would excite suspicion, nothing would be more natural than for Sena-nta avid Representatives, way sightly with same locality. to be found in frequent and close communion with "cal" Was it understood that it would be necessary to pay

arge sums to only a few members, and that the genera run of the votes necessary for Mr. Depew's election conbe secured for not more than \$500 or \$1,000 each !

THE SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

More Accusations of Bribery Made in a Re-markable Speech by Mr. Tuthill.

ALBANY, June 17 .- "Here," said Senator Woodin, nodding to the newspaper men as he came into the Assembly Chamber, a few fee nhead of the Senate, and took a seat in the circle. The other Senators straggled in after him without much regard to order. The joint ballots have become so merely a matter of form and routine that most of the Senators and Assemblymen have thrown off the air of dignity and reserve which characterized the proceedines of the first few days. In joint convention, Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins is about the only one who seems to be fully impressed with the importance of the occasion. He presides with an air and of the occasion. He presides with an air and disnify that would insure the success and fortune of a fashionable undertaker. The rell call showed that the usual Saturday and Monday stampede had begun. Six Senators and fourteen Assemblymen were absent or paired.

The only change in the Senate from yesterday's vote was that of McCartny, who dropped Cornell and joined Woodin in an effort to been up Lapham. Assemblyman Duguid of Syracuse followed the lead of his Senator, and deserted the Governor for Lapham. Mr. Cowles of Rochester and Mr. Hamilton of New York pulled down the pennant of Congressman Crowley and sent up that of Congressman Lapham, and Mr. Fenner of Fredonia betrayed the Lone Fisherman and joined the Lapham phalanx. Mr. Boot of Brockport, the chief of the Grangers, knocked the last prop from under Sherman's Ry. Mr. C. H. Russoil of Brocklyin hoisted the colors of Gov. Cornell for the long term. The result of the ballot showed that Congressman Lapham was the only man who made gains over the vote of yesterday. He had gained four, Ex-Senator Conkling fell off the votes of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Whoeler two. Gov. Cornell three, and Sherman S. Rogers's name was wipel off the slate. The falling off in the votes of Mr. Conkling and Mr. Whoeler was due to absentees. dignity that would insure the success and forwas due to absenteen.
The following table shows the balloting from the beginning:

JOINT BALLOT. Benator Winelow was the only man in the Benate who changed his candidate on the ballot

for a successor to Mr. Platt. He left Gov. Cornell and took the ball of the Lone Fisherman, Mr. Hamilton of New York, the only supporter of Chief Judge Folger for the long term, deserted him and took up Congressman Crowley. When the name of H. H. Tuthill of Moravis. Cayuga County, was called he rose and asked to be excused from voting. This is the usual form when any one wishes to make a speech while a vote is being taken. Mr. Tuthill is the picture of a Yankee schoolmaster, He has mutton-choo whiskers. Adjusting his eyeglasses to his nose, he took from his desk and began to read a manuscript speech. His voice was loud and distinct notwithstanding its nasal twang, and the speech was so remarkable that it arrested the attention of every one in the chamber. During its delivery Senator Woodin, who comes from Cayuga County, kept his eyes fixed upon a reporter's pad that he held in his lap, and took copicus notes. Collector Robertson remarked: "This is another blunder. They have made nothing but blunders from the beginning."

"I'd like to know, "said Senator Davenport, why Hoskins does not stop him."

Senator Madden said, "I am sorry he was born in Orange County." and Senator Pitts remarked. "That's a very dirty speech."

The following is the speech of Mr. Tuthill:

Ma Passusan: I desire, sir, to be excused from voting, and to briefly state my reasons. From the beginning of this cores.

have endeavored to be consistent, not only with my convictions, but with my record.

For two years I have consistently given my voice and my votes for all measures tending to relieve the people from unjust discriminations, and from unequal and to equitable taxation. In this course I have reason to know that I am fully sustained by my constituents. In all these efforts I have been baffled by this same corrupt power which confronts us to-day. To continue to oppose this overshadowing power is still a duty which is clear to me, and for the performance of which my constitute to me. to me, and for the performance of which my constitu-oncy will, as is right, hold me to a strict accountability when they come to fully understand the painful and shameful facts being uncovered by the investigation now

dertaken to represent and to speak for the national Administration. Overwhelming corporations have been present everywhere. Whom have they attempted to put into the Senate of the United States? Why have they feared and refused to attend a Republican caucus to pass upon their candidates? Can it be possible that Republicans were to be kept thus disorganized in order that corruption might do its perfect work? that men were to be forced into a position of individual liberty in order that material influences might be attempted before a party below should bind them?

party piedge should bind them?

The taxpayers who are robbed by unjust taxation, and the farmers and business men who are robbed by dishonest rates and charges, will answer why all these bold and high handed proceedings have been taken. They are only a part of a general and constant raid upon the Repub-lican right.

It is an open secret that the candidate of the corpora-

tions is and has been for years their head lobbylst. A. D. Barber has been his confederate and associate, and Edwards and the rest of the gang are the heutenants in their work of infamy and corruption. The room of A. D. Barber has long been the headquarters and den where legislation is bookh tend sold, and where certain legislators amble with lobbyists and claim agents, and where a game of carda is made their veil to cover naked bribery. I know enough, sir, of what I am saving to take the re-sponsibility of saying it. If those who frequent Barber's room for such purposes complain of this statement, let them put me to my proof. Let a committee of the joint convention be raised, and I will furnish the names of the

has been made here and which is not yet ended. Barber and his corrupt agents have been controlling and leading managers, managing to put into the Senate of the United money to corrupt and debauch the representatives sent here by the people. No administration, sir, can afford to be represented by such a candidate pushed by such mon resorting to such means to break up the Republican party and to betray and disgrace the State.

From the day the first ballot was taken every hour has made clearer the wickedness and dishonestry of the op-position set up ostensibly in the name of the Administra-tion. Disclosures day by day fill the public car and the nublic heart with shape and care.

favor of men whose hands have not been stained by cor-ruption and whose canvass does not proceed by brittery, lobbysist, patronage, or coreoration dictation. Matched against these men, whose names have no stain, is one of

and disgrace to the Republican party of the State.

Those of us who have stood together, being baffled in our efforts to maintain the immemorial usage or that party, have adopted the only practicable and efficient way to avert the triumph of a corrupt lobby, to save the State from a deeper and more foul disgrace than was ever attempted during the reign of Tweed, when corrup-tion held high carnival in this capital, and money filched from the people controlled every avenue of power. I withdraw my request to be excused from voting, and vote on Thomas C. Platt.

As Mr. Tuthill sat rows, of two of the Stalwarts clapped their hands and Assemblymes, Carpenter, Draper, Morgan, and other Stalwarts went over to his seat and congratulated him. Gen. Spinola shouted:

"Amen! Now let us sing the Doxology and go home."

Assemblymen Skinner (the Law of the Law of th

"Amen." Now let us sing the Doxology and go home."

Assemblyman Skinner, of the bribery investigating committee, says that he will see to it that Mr. Tuthill is subpensed before that committee and given an opportunity to tell what he knows about card playing and bribery in Barber's room and everywhere else.

There were no changes in the voting after Mr. Tuthill's speech. Messrs. Van Buren, Waring, and D. A. Mills, three of the supporters of Mr. Depew, whose names immediately followed that of Mr. Tuthill on the roll call, shouted their candidate's name at the top of their volces. The result showed that Mr. Platt's vote had fallen off four from yesterday, Mr. Depew's one, and Gov. Cornell'stwo. Chief Junice Folger drew a blank on this vote for the first time. The following table will show the course of the balloting: the balloting

LONG TERM. The joint convention then adjourned.

THE BALF BREEDS IN CONFERENCE, Talk of Consolidation that Came to Nothing-

ALBANY, June 17 .- Ex-Senators Conkling and Platt departed for New York this afternoon. It is understood that they are to meet Gen. Grant at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They had not been gone three hours before the Lone Fisherman turned up. He brought down from Malone a fresh assortment of flies, and is busy to-night ciling his reels and soaking his leaders. He uses compromise oil, and advises the Half Breeds to make proposals to the Stalwarts. To hear him talk you would fancy that Hornee Greeley nad returned to this world. Goodness fairly beams from his features. Up to this time he has said nothing about an electoral commission, but it is perfectly evident that he is willing to be counted in with some one of the candidates. He professes to favor the election of Depaw and a Stalwart as the only possible solution of the problem, but keen observers like Woodin, Robertson L. Coe Young, and Harvey Hurd have attended too many political balloon ascensions to take stock in such enterprises without being placed on the board of directors. It is thought that Wheeler's real object is to prove the impossibility of Depew's election, and then run himself into the field under the Half Breed colors. The Stalwarts apparently regard him as a sort of scaremake proposals to the Stalwarts. To hear him

crow in New York politics. Crowley is picking up corn under his very nose, and his friends predict a gain of votes when the dog star appears above the horizon. The Half Breeds held knother conference this evening. Sandy Creek Steele said that sending the Lone Fisherman six votes shead of Conkling had struck terror into the Stalwart camp. He advised his fellow Half Breeds to consolidate each day on a different man, and thus strike daily terror in the Stalwart camp. He felt that a consolidation on Rogers would strike great terror in the camp. Pack of St. Lawrence thought a consolidation on Henry Ward Beecher will strike laminite terror in the Stalwart camp.

At this the old star of Orange County lowered his antiers and began to paw the political sward. He said it was all internal nonsense to talk about electing two Half Breeds. There must be a compromise, and we might as well send word to the other fellows that we are willing to conclude an armistice.

Siccum of Canajoharie replied that he might as well talk of mixing astral oil with champagne.

The Rogers, Crowley, and Lapham Bush-

pagne.
The Rogers, Crowley, and Lapham Bush-whackers kicked up a cloud of dust in behalf of their candidates, and the conference was again closed in the usual Continental peace and harmony.

closed in the usual Continental peace and harmony.

A. D. Barber has been subposted to appear before the Grand Jury on Monday. Ed R. Phelps disappeared to night. His friends say that he will return. Mr. Bangs was examining his accounts at the Kenmore Hotel this morning and Phelps interfered. A lively scene ensued, and it is said that Phelps afterward returned and apologized. The cashier of the Kenmore says that his employer absolutely refused to allow him to take Phelps's vouchers before the committee.

BARBER'S FRIEND'S BANK ACCOUNT. The Lobbyist's Manner of Doing Busines

Mr. John D. Oxner is the Vice-President of the Houston. West Street and Pavonia Ferry, formerly the Avenue C Railroad Company. He was found yesterday afternoon in the offices of the company in East Tenth street. He is a large, portly man, somewhat beyond middle age. His broad, healthful face has the expres-

NO ALLIANCE WITH MAHONE.

A Committee of Virginia Republicans Trying to Find Out Gardeld's Position.

WASHINGTON, June 17 .- Gen. Wickham, Congressmen-elect Jorgensen and Dezendorf, and half a dozen more Virginia Republicans called on the President this afternoon. The active Mr. Dezendorf had previously arranged for the interview. The President would see the Virginia gentlemen at 2:45. At 2:30 the self-appointed committee strolled up to the White House, and, after getting there, were permitted tibule. There they waited patiently, at first vexedly, for an hour or more. At length they vexedly, for an hour or more. At length they were admitted. The President, having been delayed by the Cabinet meeting close up to the hour of dinner, ato while the Virginia Republicans waited. An hour afterward the Republicans came out. They do not say much about the laterview. They were introduced to the President, and then Gen. Wickham made a little speech. It probably expressed in forcible language, of which he is capable, his views of Mahone and the Repudiation party, and left the President in no doubt about Gen. Wickham's opinion of the sungested adlance with the Mahonites. The delegation made no secret outside and probably made none inside of what they want. They look for encouragement from the President of a straight party movement and a straight party movement and a straight party described.

outside and probably made hone biside of what they want, They look for encouragement from the President for a straight party movement and a straight farty theket. They desire at least three important Federal offices to be given to straight lispublicans, and they want to be able to say that the President is against any direct or consequential alliance with Mahone's party. It is very doubtful whether they got what they desired. The President listened and inquired, but was careful, according to report, to say nothing.

If these liepublicans who took the hot and dusty ride from Richmond do not rest to-night under the suspicion that it was a fruitless ride it is not the President's faul's. Mr. Garners' seat in the Senate by the Willews, the Republican candidate for L. will Lewis, the Republican candidate for L. will Lewis, the Republican and false ticket. Mr. Lewis means to have that seat and expects to be a good Republican when he gets it. He has shown to the President that a straight Republican ticket in Virginia means a Democratic succession in the Senate. That is admitted. The Republicans and affeld, by all accounts, is disposed to believe Mr. Lewis.

An impression prevails, encouraged by the Headilasters, that the Republican leaders of the Jorgensen and Dezendorf stripe feel in regard to the party in Virginia very much as certain Democratic party in Massachusetts. These didn't want the party any longer, it being aiready a select, friendly, and atomic minority, because there wouldn't be offices enough to go round. There is a suspicion that such a feeling prevails among Virginia white Republicans, aithough Gen. Wickham and a few others cannot be so accused. Gen. Wickham abhors any alliance with the Rapudiators, because he besileves the party at a large will suffer thereby. But it is beyond question that many of the Republicans irread alliance, because they fear that Mahone will bess the patry and unbleshing attempts to induce the President to smile upon them with the smile of patronage.

GREAT COCKING MAIN.

Five Hundred Roosters Engaged and One

LANCASTER, Ohio, June 17. -- Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a monster cock fight was opened on the eastern shore of the Licking Reservation in Avendale. Chicken fanciers from all the territory round about were drawn by the announcement, until over 2,000 persons had gathered, and the rising over 2,000 persons had gathered, and the rising of the sun was greeted by the crowing of over five hundred spurred chanteleers. The first main was opened at 6 A. M., and as the battle progressed the excitement increased, until from eight to ten mains were being fought at one time. Night came, but the participants were too much interested to close the sport, which went on by the light of torshes and interns, and did not come to a close until 10 P. M. Five hundred roosters were fought. 150 of which were left dead on the grounds. Butting was freely indulged in, and over \$5,000 is known to have changed hands.

The Cause of Wm. Boucleault's Death. LONDON, June 17.-The Coroner's inquest in

the case of Win Bouricant, who died suddenly in a rail-way carriage near London restorday, showed that he died of a leart continuant aggravated by his liureying to catch the railway train. The Signal Office Prediction.

Fair weather, variable winds, mostly north-westerly, higher baromster, near the coast higher tem-perature.

Best, surest, quicknet, never fail. All druggists. - Ade.

When hair grows gray, "Hair Revivum" has the ele-ment to give it color, sold by druggists at both bottle. - adm

Ask one hundred people what cured them of theuma-